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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
8 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
9 AT SEATTLE

10 STEVEN MANDELAS,

11 Plaintiff,

12 v.

13 DANIEL N. GORDON, P.C., et al.,

14 Defendants.

CASE NO. C10-0594JLR

ORDER DENYING MOTIONS

15 This matter comes before the court on Defendant Daniel N. Gordon, P.C.'s
16 ("Gordon") motion for an extension of time to file dispositive motions (Dkt. # 87) and
17 motion to dismiss (Dkt. # 89). The court DENIES Gordon's motions.

18 In an order dated March 31, 2011, the court granted in part and denied in part
19 Gordon's motion for summary judgment. (Order (Dkt. # 85).) Specifically, the court
20 granted Gordon's motion for summary judgment on Plaintiff Steven Mandelas's claims
21 arising under the Federal Debt Collection Practices Act ("FDCPA") and denied Gordon's
22 motion for summary judgment on Mr. Mandelas's claims arising under Washington state

1 law, including the Washington Collection Agency Act (“WCAA”) and the Washington
 2 Consumer Protection Act (“WCPA”). (*Id.*) On April 1, 2011, Gordon filed a motion for
 3 an extension of time to file dispositive motions and a motion to dismiss Mr. Mandelas’s
 4 remaining state-law claims for lack of subject-matter jurisdiction. (Mot. to Extend (Dkt.
 5 # 87); Mot. to Dismiss (Dkt. # 89).) Gordon contends that the court now lacks subject-
 6 matter jurisdiction over this action because it dismissed all of Mr. Mandelas’s federal
 7 claims on summary judgment. (Mot. to Dismiss.)

8 The supplemental jurisdiction statute, 28 U.S.C. § 1367, provides that where the
 9 district court has original jurisdiction over a civil action, the district court “shall have
 10 supplemental jurisdiction over all other claims that are so related to claims in the action
 11 within such original jurisdiction that they form part of the same case or controversy under
 12 Article III of the United States Constitution.” 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a). A district court may,
 13 however, decline to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over a claim if:

- 14 (1) the claim raises a novel or complex issue of State law,
- 15 (2) the claim substantially predominates over the claim or claims over
 16 which the district court has original jurisdiction,
- 17 (3) the district court has dismissed all claims over which it has original
 jurisdiction, or
- 18 (4) in exceptional circumstances, there are other compelling reasons for
 declining jurisdiction.

19 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c).
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21 “The decision whether to continue to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over state
 22 law claims after all federal claims have been dismissed lies within the district court’s

1 discretion.” *Foster v. Wilson*, 504 F.3d 1046, 1051 (9th Cir. 2007). “[I]n the usual case
2 in which all federal-law claims are eliminated before trial, the balance of factors . . . will
3 point toward declining to exercise jurisdiction over the remaining state-law claims.” *Acri*
4 *v. Varian Assoc., Inc.*, 114 F.3d 999, 1001 (9th Cir. 1997) (en banc) (quoting *Carnegie-*
5 *Mellon Univ. v. Cohill*, 484 U.S. 343, 350 n.7 (1988)). Where substantial judicial
6 resources have already been committed to the state-law claims, however, the district court
7 may properly retain jurisdiction over the claims. *See Schneider v. TRW, Inc.*, 938 F.2d
8 986, 994-95 (9th Cir. 1991); *Acri*, 114 F.3d at 1000 (recognizing the discretionary nature
9 of 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c) and observing that “a federal district court with power to hear
10 state law claims has discretion to keep, or decline to keep, them under the conditions set
11 out in § 1367(c)”).

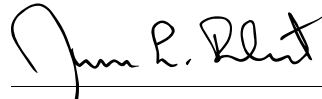
12 Here, the parties have already completed discovery and dispositive motions in this
13 case and are now well into their final pre-trial preparations. Thus, because substantial
14 judicial resources have already been committed to the parties’ dispute, and because
15 dismissing the state-law claims at this point would result in a significant duplication of
16 effort were Mr. Mandelas to re-assert them in state court, the court exercises its discretion
17 to retain supplemental jurisdiction over Mr. Mandelas’s remaining WCAA and WCPA
18 claims.

19 For the foregoing reasons, the court DENIES Gordon’s motion for an extension of
20 time to file dispositive motions (Dkt. # 87) and motion to dismiss (Dkt. # 89).

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1 Dated this 6th day of April, 2011.

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4 JAMES L. ROBART
5 United States District Judge
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